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SOURCE Sovetskaya Kirgiziya.THE KIRGIZ MEDICAL INSTITUTEProf I. Akhunbayev
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In the current year the number of trainees at higher institutions of learning in the USSR will reach 1,441,000, which is 85,000 more than last year and 1,319,000 more than in 1914. In the number of higher educational institutions and of students attending them the Soviet Union has far outdistanced not only pre-Revolutionary Russia, but also contemporary capitalistic countries.

About 900 Soviet institutions of higher learning prepare teachers, doctors, engineers, architects, agriculturists, artists, musicians, highly skilled workers for the mental tasks of other professions, and also scientific workers in numerous specialties. In higher educational institutions and scientific institutes more than 24,000 aspirants were taught in 1951. We shall dwell only on those specialties which are included under medical education.

In pre-Revolutionary Russia all medical education was confined to 13 faculties in higher educational institutions and the Army Medical Academy. Moreover, almost all medical science-research work was concentrated in these places. Only one scientific institution for work on special problems was in existence - the Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburg.

Now, in the USSR, 72 medical institutes are functioning, not counting the specialized ones, and there is also a whole network of institutes for the advanced training of physicians. About 350 medical science-research institutions are occupied with scientific work, directed by the Academy of Medical Sciences. In all the 13 medical faculties of pre-Revolutionary Russia 8,600 students were trained -- less than the number of students at this moment in attendance at medical colleges in Central Asia alone.

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In Kirgiziya before the October Revolution there was not only no medical institute -- there was no single higher educational institution of any kind. On the other hand, in the beginning of 1951 there were eight higher educational institutions with more than 30,000 students in attendance. In the beginning of the academic year 1951-1952, the Kirgiz State University was opened.

The Kirgiz State Medical Institute at Frunze has been in existence since September 1939. The Chair of Eye Diseases here is headed by Professor O. A. Dudinov, well-known oculist, Honored Worker of Science and deputy to the Supreme Soviet USSR, and the Ear, Nose, and Throat Chair is headed by Professor A. L. Brudnyy, Honored Worker of Science, whose methods for the treatment of deafness are known far beyond the borders of the USSR. The head of the Chair of Faculty Surgery is Professor A. N. Kruglov, a disciple of A. N. Petrov, the head of the Soviet school of oncologists and member of the Academy of Sciences. The Chair of Physiopathology is headed by Professor G. L. Frenkel, the closest co-worker over the course of a number of years of Academician Bykov -- one of our best scientists and the successor to I. P. Pavlov.

In all, the staff of teachers and professors at Kirgiz Medical Institute numbers 140 persons, 20 of them with doctoral degrees and 45 with the degree of candidate of sciences.

Before the Revolution there were 15 physicians, 21 doctors' assistants and midwives, and five pharmacists working in the whole territory of Kirgiziya, an area of over 200,000 square kilometers. In the 13 years of its existence, the Kirgiz Medical Institute has turned out more than 2,000 doctors, most of whom are working in the republic.

Studying at the institute today are 1,120 students of 26 nationalities, 404 of them Kirgizian. This year the institute is changing over to a 6-year program. The first-year class will consist of 250 people, 175 of them Kirgizian.

In our country, where we train not just plain doctors, but doctors who are public servants, doctors who are builders of Communism, and doctors who are educators, the training of native medical personnel who are able to speak with the laboring masses in their native tongue is of tremendous importance. In addition to training medical personnel, the institute trains scientific personnel for the 34 existing theoretical and clinical chairs: biology and microbiology, normal and pathological anatomy, normal and pathological physiology, histology, pharmacology, chemistry, physics, and so on.

Besides their specialized training, students of the institute receive a solid background in the medical biological sciences, and also in the other fields of natural science. There are also two social science chairs in the institute, under which the students study the fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism and receive the same amount of political economy as is included in the programs of state universities.

The evolution of medical science is accompanied by its specialization, and by the division of clinical and theoretical fields into a multitude of specialties. In bourgeois medical colleges this leads to the production of one-sided, narrow-minded physicians. Soviet medical schools, by arming the students with the Marxist-Leninist view of the world and with the teaching of I. P. Pavlov, prepare highly educated specialists worthy of the noble profession of a doctor -- a builder of Communist society.

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